THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, October 26, 1808. No. 1152.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted [illegible] One Dollar, and every continuance a square, in proportion. Persons [illegible] vertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock in trade of the late William Porter, will continue to manufacture

Cut & Wrought Nails,

as usual. He has now on hand, and will continue to keep, *Bar Iron, Rolled Iron, Nail Rods, Sheet Iron, Stoves,* and *Stove Pipes,* with a large assortment of *Sprigs* and *Clouts*—all which articles he will sell at the most reduced prices.

Merchants and others may be supplied with any quantity, on the shortest notice.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1808.

FOR SALE,

About seven or eight hundred Sides of

SOAL LEATHER,

Generally Spanish—of a superior quality.

SHOEMAKERS and others will find it to their advantage to purchase of it—as it is what is called *profitable sides.*

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1808.

Flint Glass Manufactory.

BAKEWELL & ENSELL,

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand, and offer for sale, at their *Flint Glass Manufactory*, in Pittsburgh, a complete assortment of the following articles, viz.—

Quart and pint Decanters,
Half pint and gill do.
Quart and pint Tumblers,
Half pint and gill do.
Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins,
Pocket Flasks, Salts,
Phials, Proof Bottles, &c. &c.

Merchants from the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, &c. will find their advantage in sending for their supplies as early as possible.

All orders will be duly attended to and faithfully executed.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 19, 1808.

N. B. Cash given for *Pot* and *Pearl Ashes.* tf.

For Sale,

A COACHEE & HARNESS,

Complete—also a Pair of excellent

BAY HORSES,

Remarkably kind and gentle in harness or under the saddle.

For further particulers enquire at the Flint Glass Manufactory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 19, 1808.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

Just Published, and for sale,

At the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,

The Farmers Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR 1809.

☞ *Merchants in town and country may be supplied, by the quantity, at 50 cents per dozen. Price single, 6 1 2 cents. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.*

WILL be opened a SCHOOL the 17th instant, in Fifth Street, Wood Street.

A. DOWNING.

Pittsburgh, 4th October, 1808.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Constitution of the United States directs, that for the purpose of choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States. "Each state shall appoint, in such manner, as the legislature "thereof may direct, a number of electors, "equal to the whole number of Senators and "Representatives to which the state may be "entitled in Congress."

And whereas, by an act of the legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 2d day of February 1802, it is enacted, "That an election shall be held in the city of "Philadelphia, and the several counties of this "commonwealth, by the citizens qualified to "vote for members of assembly, at the same "places at which the said members shall have "been voted for at the last preceding election, "on the fifth Friday preceding the first Wednesday in December, which will be in the year "one thousand eight hundred and four, and on "the fifth Friday preceding the first Wednesday in December in every fourth year thereafter, for the purpose of electing electors of "President and Vice-President of the United "States; of which due notice shall be given "by the Sheriffs of the respective counties; "and the several judges, inspectors and clerks, "who shall have attended at the last election "for members of assembly, shall attend and "perform, at the said election of electors, the "like duties, and be subject to the like penalties for neglect or misconduct, as they are "or shall be liable to, at the election of members of the general assembly."

Public notice is hereby given, to the qualified electors aforesaid, of the county of Allegheny, that they meet in their several election districts, on the fifth Friday preceding the first Wednesday of December, which will be on the fourth day of November next. and then and there, elect by ballot, twenty persons, (being the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State of Pennsylvania is entitled in the Congress of the United States) as electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

And in and by the above recited act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, notice is hereby given to the several judges, inspectors and clerks, who have attended at the last election for members of assembly, that they attend and perform, at the said election of electors, the like duties, and be subject to the like penalties for neglect or misconduct, as they were liable to, at the election of members of the general assembly.

And public notitice is also given to the return judges from the several districs within the county of Allegheny aforesaid, that they meet at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh on Monday next after the said election of electors. being the 7th day of November next, and then and there perform the seduties required of them by law.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and thirty-third year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheiff.

Wanted Immediately,

Twenty barrels of good Whiskey,

for which

SALT will be given at a reasonable price.

Apply to

ROBERT SPENCER.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 5, 1808.

Evening School.

MATTHEW B. LOWRIE,

Informs his friends and the public, that he will begin his *Night School,* for the instruction of young men and boys, on Monday evening the 17th inst. in Third street, between Market and Wood streets. —The hours of attendance from 6 to half past 9 o'clock.

A few boys from the country may be accommodated with boarding and lodging, to attend his Day School.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 5, 1808.

Just Received and for Sale

BY

JOSEPH M'CLINTOCK, Jr.

Between Third & Fourth, in Market-st.

A general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Of almost every description, which he is enabled to sell at the most reduced prices. for cash or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 26th, 1808.

Erie County, ss.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of said County, [illegible] term, A. D. 1808, that the benefits of the act [illegible] Codd, relief of insolvent debtors to be extended to him. Now, to wit October 5, 1808, the court order that the petitioner and his creditors be heard on the third Wednesday of November next, at the court house, in the borough of Erie; and that notice be given for two successive weeks by advertisement in the Mirror, the Crawford Messenger, and the Pittsburgh Gazette, the last of which to be at least two weeks previous to the day of hearing.

From the Record.

JAMES E. HERON. Proth'y.

TAKE notice, that I have applied to the court of Common Pleas, for my discharge as an insolvent debtor, and that the third Wednesday in November next, at the court house in Erie, is appointed for my hearing. GEO. CODD.

Oct. 5, 1808.

Mercer County, ss.

AT a Court of Common Pleas held at Mercer, for the county of Mercer, the second Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, before the Honorable Jesse Moore, Esquire, President; and his Associate Judges of the same court

On the petition of Isaac Delks, a prisoner in the County Goal, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the Acts of Assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors.

The court appoint the second Tuesday in November next for the hearing of the petitioner, and his creditors; and order and direct that his creditors get at least two weeks notice in the Pittsburgh Gazette and Commonwealth, which said notice, shall be at leatt two weeks previous to the time of hearing.

By the Court.

J. FINDLEY, Pro'y.

The Creditors of the Petitioner, in pursuance of the above rule, will please to take notice, to attend if they think proper, at the time and place therein mentioned, and shew cause, if any they have, why I should not be discharged.

ISAAC DELKS.

September 24, 1808.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber commences his *EVENING SCHOOL* on Monday the 17th October, inst. when he engages to pay the utmost attention to those intrusted to him.

In his *DAY SCHOOL* the course of education is as usual; Arithmetic in its different parts, Penmanship, and Elocution. The last, in particular, he would observe, depends much, very much, on a right initial education. Nature may be obstinate, and a few great geniuses, it is true, have over-leaped the prescribed bounds, and in spite of a wrong education, become eminent orators; but nine in ten are formed from first principles. The subscriber, therefore, begins with his infant pupil and progresses by such approved methods, as in due time, if there is sufficent capacity, will not fail to form him not only a correct and elegant reader, but an approved declaimer either at the bar or in the pulpit. His abilities, however, and care of his scholars, he submits to a generous public, and request a continuance of its favours.

THOMAS ABRAHAM,

2d st. opposite Cash Bank.

Pittsburgh, October 5, 1808.

☞ *ROOMS TO LET.*

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

STORY OF MR. BOVENHOGUE.

To the friends of Bonaparte and the French nation, who, at present, one would hope are but few, the following story may not be useless.—Scarcety have two centuries elapsed since the Spanish nation was the most powerful in Europe and threatened universal conquest. Is is now groaning and struggling in the chains of a foreign despot. The causes of its present disgrace are the temporising politics of its late government, and the blind confidence of the people in the blandishments of the French. God grant that in the fate of nies of [illegible] not behold the future destithat a detail of individual [illegible] observed more impressive than a general account of the greatest national calamity. This is my apology for introducing, at this juncture the history of a Dutch merchant, who was ruined by the French for his attachment to the French nation. If I do justiec to the story it will serve as a warning to every man, who, for party, or other purposes, chuse yet to advocate or extenuate the crimes of Bonaparte. I would premise, that the gentleman who gave me the following relation is a worthy, intelligent, and respectable man; that from the beginning of the year 1793, to the close of the year 1796, he commanded a ship, and traded chiefly from Holland to Guernsey. During that time, however, he once made a voyage to Savannah. His name is left with the Editor, and if any one will please to call on him, he will, I am sure, relate the story in a much more interesting manner than I can pretend to, and satisfy the most incredulous that it is no fiction.

In the year 1793, said captain H. I was in Holland, and had business with Mr. Bovenhogue, an opulent citizen of Schiedam, a town situated about 4 or 5 miles from Rotterdam; on a canal that comunicates with the Maose. He had in Schiedam a beautiful seat, and a large distillery. Williamstadt was at that time besieged by the French. One day, sailing with him in his yatch, on the canal, we distinctly heard the cannonade between the town and the French army. Hark! said Mr. B. do you hear the cannon; that sound is musick to my ear. I hope in less than ten days the French will be masters of Rotterdam. Surely, said I, you cannot be serious. I am, said he, with quickness. Rather than the French should fail I could wish my daughter a beggar. This daughter was Mr. B's only child. Here, continued he, see this proclamation. The French want nothing from us. They only wish to knock off our chains, and they swear that the great nation shall never lay down their arms till they have planted the standard of liberty on the walls of China. These are fine words, said I, but God forbid, they should ever plant their standard on the walls of Rotterdam.

Though Williamstadt at this time successfully resisted the French, yet it is well known that two years after, viz. in January, 1795, they overrun Holland; and Rotterdam, with the rest of the country, became their prey.

I was in Holland after this event, and again I had business with Mr. Bovenhogue. He agreed to meet me one day at a certain hour on the Exchange at Rotterdam. I was punctual, but no Mr. Bovenhogue appeared. Alas! he was in a dungeon. When I saw him, a few days after, he was in a sad condition. His head was bound up, and his face bruised and discoloured. I am ruined, said Mr. B. as soon as he saw me. I am ruined by my friendship for the French. You yourself are a witness to my enthusiastic attachment to their cause before they entered my country. My zeal did not abate after they were masters of it. I welcomed them to my house, and to my bosom. It is not long since their commissary sent me a requisition for 18,000 guilders. I immediately repaired to his quarters—Sir, said I, you have committed some mistake. Surely you know I was one of your party

and facilitated, as far as in my power, your invasion of Holland. I know it well, said he, and expected, before this time, you, who are a patriot, would have made an offering to the great nation of double this sum on the altar of liberty. But you are a wavering patriot. I soon found remonstrances would be worse than useless. I paid him the money, and requested a certificate that I had advanced the French army the required sum; but no certificate could I obtain.

This commissary left us a few weeks ago, and another harpy took his place. On the day I appointed to meet you, I received a requisition for 40,000 guilders. I waited upon him, and endeavoured to convince him of his injustice, but as I could make no impression, I consented to pay if he would give me a certificate. At this he lost all patience.—Sir, said he, I make no conditions. There is a guard which shall not leave you till you produce me the money. I will give you one hour, and no more. Provoked by this insolence I could not restrain some angry expressions, but I was soon stopped. Take him to the dungeon, said he, and there let lie till he [illegible]. The guard instantly began to strip me. They left me scarce decent clothing. I was then carried to the prison, and thrust into a dungeon with the vilest malefactors.

These wretches beat me with their iron handcuffs, because I could not pay the entrance money of their dark abode, and the bruises which you see on my head and face, are the consequence of their barbarous treatment. In this dungeon, as the commissary prophesied, I soon became a reasonable man, and consented to pay the 40,000 guilders, without requiring certificate or receipt.

My business, at this time, with Mr. B. was to purchase gin. I took a quantity on board my ship, and contracted for a number more, to be delivered at any time on a short notice. After making several trips to Guernsey I returned to Rotterdam for the gin. But alas! Mr. B. was not to be found. I went to his house at Schiedam. It was occupied by a French officer. I enquired for my friend. The officer had never heard his name. This gentleman treated me with civility, and regretted he could give me no information. He informed me that the troops in the neighbourhood had been there but a little while. The detachment we succeeded, said the officer, have joined the army of the Rhine. I walked into town to get intelligence of Mr. B. I went to his distillery in my boat. It was occupied as a barrack, and all I could learn about Mr. B. was, that he had been drafted as a soldier, and sent with other conscripts to fight, nobody knew where, the battles of liberty in the armies of the great nation.

Mr. B. has never been heard of since.

I will only add, that his wish has been accomplished—his daughter is a beggar.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, October 26, 1808.

Simon Snyder is elected Governor of Pennsylvania. His majority far exceeds what his most sanguine friends calculated on.

Almost in all the counties of the state, the democratic ticket for Congress, Assembly, &c. has succeeded.—The Legislature will be more democratic this year than it has been for a number of years past. *What a blessed prospect!*

The following shews the mode of choosing electors for president and vice-president in the different states, with the number of votes to each:

	Votes.
New-Hampshire general, ticket;	7
Massachusetts, mode of electing not yet regulated by law, at the last election by general ticket,	10
Rhode-Island, by general ticket,	4
Connecticut, by the legislature,	9
Vermont, by ditto	6
New-York, by ditto	19
New-Jersey, by general ticket,	8
Pennsylvania, ditto	20
Delaware, by the legislature,	3
Maryland, by districts,	11
Virginia, by general ticket,	24
North-Carolina, by districts,	14
South-Carolina, by the legislature,	10
Georgia, by ditto	6
Kentucky; this state is divided into two districts; the counties on the south side of Kentucky river, elect four electors, and those on the north side the same number,	8
Ohio, by districts,	6
Tennessee, by ditto	5
Votes,	176

In the London Courier of Aug. 27. it is confidently asserted, that Lucian Bonaparte, feeling himself insecure, while within the reach of his brother Napoleon, "has actually applied to the king of Sardinia and to Mr. Hill, the British envoy at Cagliara, for passports for himself and family, *to go to the U. States of America!*" Whether the hostility of Lucian to Napoleon be real or pretended, the people of this country will not welcome to their shores any member of the Bonaparte family.—Between us and the Grand Spoilers of the world, let the Atlantic remain a perpetual barrier.

EMBARGO!

Why was the Embargo intended by Mr. Jefferson to be like a circle?

Because it was to have no end.

Why is the embargo like a poor portrait painter?

Because it makes a great many bad looking' long faces.

Why is the Embargo like the fifth wheel of a waggon?

Because it is of no manner of use.

Why is the Embargo like the jaw bone of an ass?

Because it has ruined thousands.

Why is the Embargo like an incurable sore finger?

Because it ought to be taken off.

Why is the Embargo like a gave fond of it? fee?

Why is the Embargo like French influence in our cabinet.

Because unless it is speedily removed, it will be the ruin of AMERICA.

"*Respected abroad*"—Whenever the people of the United States express, in any manner, their disapprobation of the character or conduct of Mr. Jefferson, his parasites immediately attempt to silence them, by asserting that, however he may be dispised or detested at home, he has elevated our national character in the estimation of foreign governments, and caused it as well as his own to be prodigiously "*respected abroad.*" In proof of this, they have republished the eulogiums written by Dr. Mitchel and other fawning sycophants, and sent to Europe to be republished in magazines there, as the opinion and sentimen of Europeans. Notwithstanding these pitiful and puerile efforts, it is well known that our national character is miserably degraded in the eyes of all Europe. We are despised and condemned in every foreign court, in consequence of the shuffling policy and servile conduct of the our administration. Even in the court of the tyrant Napoleon, to whom Mr. Jefferson has sacrifised the interest and honour of the United States, our minister and his employers are treated with the most haughty and supercilious contempt. Such has been his conduct towards the people of Spain, struggling for national independence, that their deputies in England, could not suffer his name to be mentioned in their presence, without expressing the contempt that they felt for his character. Still, his devoted partisans, instead of frankly acknowledging this to be a proof that he has rendered the American name a jest word, an object of scorn to the world, now meanly satisfy themselves and attempt to satisfy the people, by whining and scolding, and saying that it is all in consequence of British hostility.

U. S. Gaz.

The following facts highly interesting to Americans, are extracted from a communication which appeared in the Salem Gazette (Mass.) of the 7th inst.

The whole number of Seamen in the United States is about 65.000; and of these about 48,000 belong to New-England and New-York. In Sweden the number of seamen in time of peace is estimated at 15,000, in time of war at 35,000 and yet Sweden has thirty ships of the line, and seventy vessels of other descriptions, with less than one half of the revenues of the United States. The comparison in those particulars with Denmark is much the same. In 1800 the number of seamen in Spain in time of peace was estimated at 40.000, in time of war 104,000; ships of the line 74, and 56 frigates, sloops, &c.—In Portugal (in 1800) the number of seamen in time of peace was 12,000, in time of war 32,000; ships from 40 to 80 guns, 18; frigates, sloops, &c. 40, and the revenue were estimated at about ten millions of dollars; two thirds of the revenue of the United States. In the United Provinces, once the most commercial country in the world, and of course rich and powerful by sea, the number of seamen in time of peace was in 1800, 16,000, in time of war 40,000; ships of the line 40; frigates, sloops, &c. 50; and the revenue was about equal to that of the United States.

If then we take the tonnage, exports and number of seamen belonging to New-England and New-York, with such portion of the revenue as is contributed by them, it may be safely concluded, that this section of the Union, with a free commerce, could maintain a navy superior to that of Sweden, Denmark, Portugal and Holland, and in a few years, equal to that of any other nation, except Great-Britain.

It is impossible for New-England men to contemplate these facts on the one hand, and the perpetual prohibition of all trade and intercourse by sea or land, on the other, without the deepest anxiety, without indignation.—They will be still more alarmed and indignant, when they consider, that in addition to the sacrifice of their property, the first, great provision of the Constitution has been disregarded, and its spirit violated, by the several embargo laws, and their personal liberty put in jeopardy by their unauthorized and military execution. Notwithstanding all this, they will not, like Virginians in 1798, when the sedition law was enacted, which mitigated the rigor of the common law, and declared a right to exist which had before been doubtful, threaten to withdraw from the Union; but they will deprecate its dissolution as the greatest possible evil, short of the absolute destruction of their interests and the loss of their liberties.

FALKLAND.

A letter from a correspondent at Georgetown Columbia, mentions that Mr. Nourse brings the most unquestionable evidences of the determination of Bonaparte to condemn all our property on the continent of Europe. "Indeed," says the writer, "a branch of the administration told me two days ago that there was not the smallest doubt of a total plunder of American property within the reach of this monster. Even the president now hopes that his friend Napoleon has run his race.

U. S. Gaz.

GEN. JUNOT.—This officer was originally a private in the ranks, and owes his present elevation to a very singular circumstance.—During a battle on the continent, Bonaparte had occasion to send a dispatch to one of his generals, and having rode up to the company in which Junot served, he asked if any man among them could write? Junot instantly replied in the affirmative. He was accordingly called out of the ranks to the [illegible] Bonaparte dictated to him with dust—"that was all," said the soldier, "for I wanted some sand for my letter," "You are a brave fellow," observed Napoleon, "what is there I can do for you?"—"Have," replied Junot, "these worsted epaulets taken off my shoulders, and replace them with silver." It was accordingly done; the soldier was promoted, afterwards made governor of Paris, and elevated to his present rank. Junot is a brave and excellent general, but must be of a captious disposition, having fought no less than 15 duels.

From the United States Gazette.

REPARATION FOR THE ATTACK ON THE CHESAPEAKE!!

The facts stated in the following letter may be relied upon, and we venture to say will not be contradicted by our administration.

London, 20th August, 1808.

"Dear Sir,

"Finding that the negociation between Mr. Rose and your government has led to various misrepresentations, and that the American people are yet wholly uninformed of the terms of reparation which Great-Britain was prepared to offer for the attack on the Chesapeake, I thisk it proper to communicate to you a sketch of those terms, that your countrymen may be enabled fairly to judge of the disposition of his majesty's government to make honorable amends for the unwarranted outrage committed by admiral Berkeley.

"After expressing his majesty's deep regret for that transaction, and his unqualified acknowledgment of the principle that ships of war of neutrals are to be free from search.—Mr. Rose was empowered on the part of G. Britain,

To reimburse all the expences of repairing the frigate,

To restore the men taken from her,

To grant pensions to the wounded, and to the wives and families of the killed."

PHILADELPHIA, *Oct.* 12.

The numerous cases of suicide, that have occurred during the last 9 months, may fairly be attributed to the distresses brought on by the embargo. We have now to record a most melancholy case, attended with circumstances that will excite the tenderest sympathy.

A man of respectability and family, who has been obliged to remain in this city ever since the month of December last when he arrived from Havanna, having spent what little money he had earned, became, embarrassed, and had no hope of relief but from the raising of the embargo—when reflecting on the distress of his family appeared at times quite frantic. On Wednesday last, he received a letter from his wife at Norfolk. She paints her distresses in the most feeling and tender terms, and informs him that nothing could save her and her dear children from beggary, but a remittance for their relief! This to an affectionate and destitute father, was almost too much—for the subject of this notice it was QUITE too much—for, in a fit of despair, he took a knife from his pocket, and drew it desperately across his throat, and must by this time be no more!

Least we should be suspected of giving a mere report, we shall mention the name, &c. of this unfortunate man. It was capt. Daniel Hinchman, of the schooner Alice, of Norfolk, who arived here in December from Havanna, addressed to Wm. Crow, of this city.

From the Boston Palladium, Oct. 11.

The following interesting articles are copied from Halifax papers to the 30th ult. received by an arrival at this port.

HALIFAX, Sept. 27.—On the 25th arrived his Mjesty's ship Euridice.—She left Plymouth England, on the 17th of Aug. arrived at Oporto, on the 24th—off Lisbon on the 31st, and o the morning of the 1st inst. took her departue for this place.

Th intelligence she has brought is very important.

Batts in Portugal—Surrender of the French army.

On the 19th of Aug. near Mafra; there was a pa[illegible]al action between the British army, under t[illegible] command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, and the [illegible]ench under Gen. Junot, in which the form[illegible] lost upwards of 400 men and two field offic[illegible]; one of whom it was said was colonel Lak[illegible] of the 29th regiment, which, with the Germ[illegible]an Legion, suffered severely.—On the 21st general action took place; Junot was com[illegible]etely defeated with the loss of 5.000 men. in [illegible]led, wounded and prisoners our loss was 800—On the night of the 22d, "an agreement for the suspension of hostilities between the British and French armies, preparatory to an arrangement of a Convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the latter," was entered into.—On the 30th the Convention was completed: Junot and his army were to march out of Lisbon with the honors of war, and to return to France in British transports, which were assembling in the Tagus.—The French, while the outlines of the Convention were in discussion urged, that the Russsian ships should be permitted to return home, which was refused, and their surrender, we have no doubt was made early in the present month. Junot's army, at the time of its surrender, amounted to 16,000 men.

The troops under the command of Sir Harry Burrard, were landing at Peniche during the action of the 21st.

Joseph Bonaparte is said to have taken a strong position at Burgos, about 117 miles from Madrid with 40,000 men.

The following copy of a letter from Sir Arthur Wellesley to capt. Malcolm, of his Majest[illegible]'s ship Donegal, was received by the Euridice.

Camp, at Howe[illegible]a, Aug. [illegible], 1808.

SIR,—I have the [illegible] French armies, preparatory to an arrangement of a Convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the latter, was signed last night by direction of the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief has directed me to inform you, that he has received orders to send to England all the horse ships now in Portugal, with the exception of those which will have brought out the 18th Light Dragoons; and he concludes you will receive orders from the Adm. to send them to England without loss of time.

He wishes however that all the other transports, whether in the Mondego river, at Oporto or off Mondego, should be brought to the mouth of the Tagus, without loss of time, and he has desired me to request, that you will give directions that they may be sent to that station.—I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) A. WELLESLEY.

To Capt. Malcolm, H. M. ship Donegal.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Selections from London papers to the 28th of August, received at the office of the Register, by the British ship Argo, Capt. Dick, arrived at New-York, in 41 days from Liverpool.

LONDON, *August* 26.

March of the French troops into Spain. Murat proclaimed King of Naples

We have received Dutch papers to the 17th, and a series of the Monitor to the 6th instant. The grand duke of Berg, Murat, was proclaimed King of Naples on the first instant. Should the Princes Caroline, his wife, and sister of Napoleon, survive her consort, she is to succeed to the throne. The new king has commenced his reign with issuing a proclamation, in which he declares his intention to abide by the constitution promulgated by his predecessor, king Joseph, and guaranteed by Napoleon. It appears that poor Joseph, to use a homely phrase, is likely, between two stools, to come to the ground; for his throne of Spain must be allowed to be rather a precarious inheritance. Napoleon, however, will strain every nerve to establish him on it. He is pouring troops from Italy, and the south of France into that country. Even the Paris guards are ordered for that service. Every possible means of expediting their march are restored to, and it is computed that the French army in Spain will amount to 150,000 men. The Paris and Dutch papers at length admit something of the real state of Spain. They confess that the commotions in it are not appeased; but they add that they are not dangerous. If they are not dangerous, how comes it that an army of 150,000 men is necessary to appease them; but it is not on the side of Spain alone we trace the perturbed spirit of Napoleon. Every part of the continent is in a state of preparation for the renewal of hostilities. In Poland, Silesia, as well as along the course of the Vistula and the Aller, we find that Bonaparte's troops are in motion. Nor is the Austrian government less active in their exertions to meet the impending shock. From Carniola and Trieste, to the northern circles of Bohemia, not only military efforts are making, but a circumstance which we consider with at least equal satisfaction, testimonies of loyalty, alacrity, and attachment to the state, are exhibited by the people. If the spirit which has animated the inhabitants of Austria, of Arragon, and Andalusia, can be kindled in Hungary and in Austria, the further progress of usurpation, tyranny and crime, is arrested. We are willing to hope that the example of Spain, and the experience of Austria will in fact, illuminate the administration of the latter country, and lead them to repose henceforward for protection against revolutionary arts and tactics, not of army and fortresses only, but on the affection and the interest of the people.

The Subtle schr. lieut. Spearing, is arrived at Plymouth, from the West-Indies in 20 days, with intercepted dispatches from Bonaparte to some of the Spanish colonies. By this vessel, accounts, it is said have been received, of an insurrection having taken place in the island of Martinique, and that it was expected to be given up to the English. A famine is alledged as the immediate cause of this event. The people were reduced to the most miserable state.

By a vessel arrived from Oporto, we learn that gen. Castanos had detached 10,000 of his troops to Estremadura, where they were to be joined by 15,000 men of that province, for the purpose of assisting in the liberation of Portugal from the French yoke.

The Hopewell, capt. Sheperd, arrived in the Downs, from Cadiz, has brought letters to the 31st ult. They announce that the juntas of the several states, towering above all selfish views and jealousies, have agreed to assemble the

Cortes. They are to meet at Toledo in the course of the ensuing month. The Spaniards were actively employed in collecting vessels to convey to France that portion of Dupont's army, gen. Vedell's division, which Castanos has covenanted to send home. Dupont and his companions were hourly expected at Cadiz. They are not to be sent back, as erroneously stated in our gazette. They are to be held prisoners of war. The St. Anna guard ship, and several other vessels were prepared for their reception. The private letters add, and in this statement they are confirmed by capt. Ferrier, a passenger in the Hopewell, that the enthusiasm of the people of Cadiz, and particularly of the women, exceeded any thing we have heard of even during the more ardent periods of French revolution.

Some of the most respectable women employed themselves daily in visiting and attending the wounded patriots even in the hospitals, in making shirts, bandages, etc. Nothing indeed, appears to have been omitted on their part which could serve in any degree to excite their countrymen to oppose the enemy, and to soothe and reward those who suffered by such opposition. It appears that long previous to Joseph Bonaparte's quitting Madrid, all the officers of State had found means to escape; one only had been taken in his flight, and that on his being brought back to Madrid. His name was Melchior Alvarez.

LIVERPOOL, *August* 27.——The accounts from the other parts of the continent are still more warlike than ever, though the Paris papers represent all such reports as groundless; but according to the Hamburgh Correspondenten (whose sources of information are the most copious and authentic of any on the continent) the French troops are every where in motion. Camps of exercise are ordered to be formed at Hochsim in Bavaria, and Monte Chiaro in the Venetian Frioul. Great activity is employed in repairing and provisioning the fortresses on the right bank of the Rhine, and other parts of Germany; field hospitals are ordered, ammunition preparing, and in short, that bustle prevails in all the military departments which generally indicates an approaching campaign.

The Hamburgh papers differ very much from the other continental journals respecting the spirit by which the subjects of the emperor Francis are actuated. In every part of the Austrian states, it is said the zeal of the inhabitants anticipated the wishes of government, and the materials of armies are collected almost as soon as the orders for making the preliminary arrangements are issued. The organization of the militia and the levy en masse go on, notwithstanding the avowed dissatisfaction of the court of Paris.

It is not alone in the countries contiguous to the Rhine that the exertions of the French are vigorously employed. The same activity manifests itself in Poland. They are fortifying the right bank of the Vistula with as much industry as if they expected an immediate attempt on the part of the Russians to force the passage.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A Telegraphic message was received at the Admiralty yesterday evening from Plymouth, announcing the arrival of a vessel with the important and grateful intelligence of the province of Biscay having declared in favor of the patriots and risen against the French. The particulars will not reach town till this evening.

The Biscayans are amongst the most hardy and daring people of Spain—That they have not sooner joined the Patriots is to be attributed to the number of French troops that were in the province. To have risen then would have ensured certain defeat and destruction.—Having declared themselves now, we suppose, for we have not yet the official accounts, that the French have either evacuated Spain, or that they are so closely pressed by the patriots in their rear, whilst the Asturian and Gallacian levies, aided by the Biscayens, have been able to interpose between them and the French frontiers, that strong hopes may be entertained of cutting off their retreat. Our readers will recollect that when Joseph Bonaparte and his troops quitted Madrid and proceeded to Segovia, and from thence were said to have taken the road to Burgos. From Burgos there is no other means of getting out of Spain into France but by the road that leads through the province of Biscay.

We are not yet fully informed with respect to the circumstances that led to the disarming of the Spanish troops in Zealand. It is said only in the Extraordinary Gazette, that after having fired on the French gen. Frision, who commanded them, and killed his aid-de-camp they were disarmed.—It is imagined that the French gen. proposed to them to take the oath of allegiance to Joseph Bonaparte, which they refused.—Menaces were then made use of, and Danish troops assembled; the Spanish troops still remained inflexible, and the Danes were employed to disarm them. Upon the subject of the Danes acting in this manner a correspondence is said to have taken place between Sir James Saumarix and the *Danish* governor of Copenhagen, who, according to an article from Harwitch, had been assured by Sir James "unless the Spanish soldiers who had been disarmed, and were considered prisoners of war, were delivered up, an immediate bombardment of the city should take place.

Another article says, that Bernadotte has been informed by our admiral, "that they must be considered and treated as prisoners of war untill they are exchanged against an equal number of French prisoners in Spain: and that any ill treatment of them will be retaliated upon *Dupont's* army."

NEW-YORK, *October* 11.

We have this morning received accounts from the Narrows, that the British Packet is detained by the frigate Chesapeake. The captain of the Packet, refused a sight of his papers. This detention can be accounted for upon no other principle than a suspicion that she has specie on board, in violation of our Embargo Laws, and information being given to the Chesapeake to that effect.

Should the Packet strike her colors to the Chesapeake, she must previously sink her Mail, agreeably to her standing orders, which will be an unpleasant event, and create some embarrasment.—I hope this may not add to the misunderstanding between the two nations; and if the ship should undergo a search, it will be well if the suspicions against her should be justified.

British Packet—The reports which were circulated last evening, that the British Packet had been seized by the Custom-House officers, for a breach of the Embargo laws, are not true. The facts attending her detention are simply these; Yesterday afternoon she was underway from the North river, and while passing the frigate Chesapeake, lying at anchor at the quarantine ground she was boarded by Lieut. Lewis, in one of the frigate's boats, and her clearance demanded. The captain of the packet replied, that he had nothing do with the Custom-House. It may be proper here to observe, that all packets bearing public dispatches are not required to enter or clear. Lieut Lewis, next demanded a sight of his commission. The captain answered, that he never showed his commission to any foreign power. Then you cannot proceed said Lieut. Lewis. Upon which the captain of the Packet dropped anchor, and came up to town for advice. She will in all probability be permitted to proceed on her voyage in the course of the day.

A literary friend has obliged us with the following extract from the travels of a French gentleman in Spain at the close of the last century. It is written in so spriited a style, and so happily translated, that the view it gives of a part of the Spanish character will doubtless be acceptable to our readers at this crisis:

"The Spaniard, naturally cold and deliberate when nothing extraordinary moves him, is enflamed to enthusiasm when his haughtiness, resentment, or any of the passions which compose his character, are awakened, either by insult or opposition. Hence it is, that the Spanish nation, apparently the most grave, cold, and slow in Europe, sometimes becomes one of the most violent, when circumstances deprive it of its usual calm, and deliver it up to the empire of imagination. The most dangerous animals are not those which are in the most continued agitation. The aspect of the Lion is grave as his pace; his motions are not without an object; his roarings are not in vain. As long as his action is undisturbed, he loves peace and silence; but if he be provoked, he shakes his mane; fire sparkles in his eyes; he roars tremendously, and the king of animals appears."

NEW GOODS.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Is now opening in addition to his FASHIONABLE STOCK of *MERCHANDIZE*, a large and fresh assortment of

CLOTHS, coatings and flannels, single and double milled cassimers, rose, point and striped blankets, patent cord, swansdown and silk waistcoating, velvets and cords, room, entry and stair carpeting, India and English rugs, calicoes and chintzes, gingham and dimities, black and coloured muslins, madras and mock madras handkerchiefs, muslins of almost every description, silk, thread and cotton laces, plain and figured mantua ribbons, plain and figured do. china, hank and stamped do. plain and figured do. mantuas, French and English sarsnets, French and India sattins, silk velvets and plushes, silk, cotton, silver and gold cords, silk cords and tassels, cotton do. do. jet, china coloured glass, metal and silk buttons for ladies dresses, plush, leghorn and lustre straw hats and bonnets, silk, leather and cotton suspenders, mens and boys fashionable hats, women and children's beaver hats, boys morocco hats and jockey caps, ostrich feathers, silk and leather gloves, plain and damask silk shawls, wide and mourning crapes, gold and silver spangles and bullion, artificial flowers and wreaths, mens, womens and childrens' shoes, black, red and yellow morocco skins, Morel's celebrated Asiatic razor strops, boot strapping, boot cord and tassels, blue and green silk and cotton umbrellas. An elegant assortment of articles in the military line, such as gold and silver epaulets, sword knots, silver and gold lace, cockades, feathers of all colours and lengths, silver and steel mounted swords, dirks, red and black morocco belts and belt plates—A neat assortment of jewellery turtle shell, ivory and horn combs of all sizes, windsor and palm soap, cologne water, lavender and other essences and generally every article in the perfumery line, violins, plain and patent flutes, flageolets, clarinets, fifes, violin strings, music books, whole and half bound music paper, double and single brass pens, instructions for flute, fife, violin, clarinet and flageolet, a variety of new music for the piano, and other instruments. An assortment of ironmongery, stationary, queensware, china and glassware. A quantity of best green coffee, white and brown sugars, green teas, pepper, spanish cigars, Crowley, German and blister steel, spermaceti candles, spermaceti oil for wool carding and lamps, sugar house molasses, soft shell almonds, bloom, muscatel and keg raisins, figs, currants, anchovies, capers and olives. Treple F. rifle powder of *Dupont* Nemour and co's manufactory on Brandywine, by the keg or single pound. Paints and colours of all kinds. Patent and family medicines, *&c. &c. &c.*

Also just received from Kentucky and Illinois, a quantity of cordage, viz. bed cords, plough lines, bed lacings, white and tarred rope, pig and bar lead, cotton, buffaloe rugs, bear and deer skins—All of which he will sell unusually low for cash or approved paper.

Pittsburgh, October 25, 1808.

JUST PUBLISHED BY
ZADOK CRAMER,
(*Price one dollar per dozen, single* 12 1-2 *cents.*) THE

Pittsburgh Magazine Almanack,

For 1809.

Containing, besides the usual calculations,

A poem addressed *To a Little Girl*
An account of *Sally Rogers*, born without hands
The wonderful Boy of Lubeck
Biblical Chronology
"The Lord reigneth, let the Earth rejoice," an original poem
To defeat calumny
A law to prevent scolding
The Human Heart, its beatings
Spirit of the Times, containing an account of Sheep-sheering, &c. at Arlington, and the granting of premiums for the best manufactured cloths
Warning to young people against frightening each other
Traits of Life, by young Yorick
Agriculture—Calves and Cows, their food
Fruit Trees
The carcase of a Mammoth discovered
Cure for the Fits, a new discovery
Cure for the Consumption
A Communication—Clay as a whitewash—The Asbestos Stone—A poultice for swellings
A perpetual Almanack
Sumack—its advantages in tanning Morocco leather
Pittsburgh, a notice of some improvements
Manufacturing companies—Hemp
Post-Offices
Public Debt of the United States
Patriotism of Pennsylvania Legislature
Curious accumulation of Money—Rags
Courts of Law—Tables—Roads
Character of Gen. Washington, by Doctor Ramsay
Hemp, process of rotting it—Bonaparte's experiments also
Flax—Cooper's mode of preparing it
A Legacy—the weight of the daughters in bank notes
The Leech
Custis's mode of improving the breed of Sheep
A Ballad
The Law-suit—between a Singing Master and a Quaker, a communication
Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism
Departments of the Federal Government
A summary view of exports of the produce, growth and manufacture of the United States
Exports from each state
Number of Inhabitants in each county of the state of Ohio, and of Pennsylvania
Late Appointments—Marriages—Deaths

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED,
(*Price 50 cents per dozen.*)
The Pittsburgh Almanack,
For 1809.

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED,
(*12 dollars per groce.*)
German Almanacs.
For 1809.

Primers, Spelling Books, Testaments, &c. may also be had by the groce, dozen, or single.

☞ Orders from the merchants of the Western Country, Ohio, Kentucky, &c. will receive prompt attention.

Pittsburgh, October 25, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 14th day of November next,

Two Hundred Acres of Land, be the same more or less, situate on the east side of Big Beaver creek, adjoining the Falls, on which there are one grist mill, two dwelling houses, *&c.* also about twelve acres of land cleared and under fence. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Wolf.

Also, One Lot of Ground, containing four acres and ten perches, more or less, at the mouth of Cork's run, bounded on the north by the river Ohio, on the south west by lands of Bausman, and on the south east by land of West Elliot; also, One other Lot on the south side of the Ohio river, beginning at a post on the bank of said river, and down the same north fifteen perches to a post; thence by other land of said West Elliot, sixteen perches to an old stump; thence by land of Michael Roch, fifteen perches and four-tenths to an ash grub; thence south, forty-two and an half degrees west, twenty seven perches to a hickory; thence by said Elliot's land, east fifteen perches to a post; and thence to the place of beginning, containing five acres and thirty-five perches, more or less, on which is erected one square log house, sixteen feet square, with a pine board roof and wooden chimney, and about one and an half acres of land cleared and under fence. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Boone.

Also, Two Hundred acres of Land, more or less, in Pine township, bounded on the north by lands of Jacob Witzel, on the west by lands of Richard Morrow, on the south by lands of William Cecil, and on the east by lands of Joseph M'Knight, on which are erected one house 24 by 25 feet, one stable 18 by 20 feet, one double barn 22 by 52 feet, all with cabbin roofs. There are on the premises about forty acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Martin Cooper.

Also, One House and part of Lot No. 357, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, extending thirty feet on Fourth street, and back towards Diamond alley one hundred and forty feet, bounded by ground of John Darragh, and part of the same lot No. 357. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Campbell.

Also, by virtue of a *plurius venditioni exponas* issued out of the same Court, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the time and place aforesaid, Four Hundred Acres of Land, on which are about ten acres cleared, and a small cabbin thereon erected, situate in Butler county, on Muddy creek, adjoining lands of Christopher Meckle, John Thompson, Robert Hamilton, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Patterson. All which property will be sold by me, WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, October 24, 1808.

Came to the farm of Springfield, *at the two mile Run, a* RED COW, *with a white spot in her forehead, and two white spots in the nigh side; also, a* RED CALF, *probably six months old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.*

PATRICK KELLY.

Pitt township, Allegheny County, Oct. 20, 1808.

Stray Cow.

STRAYED from the subscriber in the month of July last, a *Red* and *White COW*, 10 or 11 years old, with a long switch tail, had a piece of rope round her horns when she went away, some artificial marks on her ears and horns, but they are not particularly recollected at this time. Whoever will give information where she is, shall receive a reasonable reward.

SAMUEL ALLEN.

2d door above 3d in Market-St.

Pittsburgh Oct. 25, 1808.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On WEDNESDAY the 16th of November next, at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the following property belonging to the estate of *Andrew M'Intire*, deceased.

One Lot on Water Street in said Borough, 35 by 80 feet, No. 171, on which is erected a two story Brick House 26 feet front by 36 feet deep; also, One Lot adjoining the above, No. 164, containing the same quantity of ground, in Front Street, nearly opposite the Post-Office, on which is erected a House 16 by 20 feet, and a Kitchen 12 by 16; also, an undivided half of an Out-Lot, No. — on Grant's Hill, containing four acres and three-quarters, at present occupied by John Fulk; also, a Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situated within four miles of Erie, on Walnut creek, adjoining the farms of David M'Nair and John Reed, this land is of the first quality, well watered, and has one or two good mill seats on Walnut creek; also, Two Lots in the town of Erie, No. 3285 and 3286.

The terms of sale of the above property is one fourth cash, one fourth in 9 months, and the residue in 18 months with interest.

BOYLE IRWIN,
ALEX. M'LAUGHLIN,
JAMES IRWIN,
} Executors.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 25, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A complete *WAGGON*, almost new, (suitable on a farm or otherwise)—also, 2 excellent young draught Horses, and a pair of Harness. The whole may be purchased together, or separate.—Apply to BERNARD HUBLEY, about 3 miles from Pittsburgh, on the east side of the Allegheny river—who has a number of Tracts of Donation Land for sale.

Sept. 6, 1808.

EDUCATION.

A select School for Young Ladies,
Was opened on Monday the 19th current, by the
REV. ROBERT REID,
At his School Room in the House of Algeo and Stevenson, Market-street, Pittsburgh,

WHERE he will teach English grammatically, also to read and pronounce that language according to the most approved standards; Penmanship in twenty various hands, all on the most modern system; Arithmetic in all its parts; Geography with the use of the globes and maps; Elocution; the rules of Composition with their application, &c. &c. &c.

He hopes that by a strict attention to morals, together with the liberal education of his pupils, not to disappoint the expectation of those parents and guardians, who may commit to his care and trust the education of youth.

Terms—Five Dollars per quarter.

A few Boarders can be accommodated.

☞ He also intends opening a *Night School* on the 10th of October next, for the purpose of instructing young gentlemen.

Terms—Three Dollars per quarter.

September, 1808.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Have just received an additional supply of
CORDAGE,

Viz—Bed Cords, Plough Lines, White and Tarred Ropes; also, Manufactured and Spun Tobacco, few a tons Pig Lead, and a quantity of Salt Petre, which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices.

They have for sale Cotton Cards, by the box—Whiskey and Country Gin, by the barrel.

Pittsburgh, *August* 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, esq. and others. This tract is handsomely situated, well watered, and must strike the fancy of every person desirous of purchasing either for pleasure or profit. There are thirty acres cleared and under good fence, An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to

JOHN M'DONALD, jr.

Pittsburgh, *April* 19, 1808.

Ten Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber on the 19th of last January, delivered to *John Harrison*, whom I was acquainted with in Philadelphia formerly, but his residence of late has been in Hanover township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, a letter with Thirty Dollars inclosed, directed to Robert Tackaberry, near Pittsburgh; said Harrison said he was well acquainted with the family in Ireland, and wished to have an opportunity of seeing him and the rest of the family lately arrived; but I am informed by letters from R. Tackaberry he did not call to deliver said letter, though he called to see some acquaintance in Pittsburgh. I had a better opinion of said Harrison, and did not expect he would be guilty of a breach of trust, as I gave him as a present Six Dollars towards travelling charges. He was seen in Washington county since, and brought a great deal of fine cloaths to his wife, who with her father is gone down the river Ohio. I will give the above reward to any person who will lodge him in jail, to be tried for a breach of trust, by producing the jailor's receipt of his commitment to me.

JOSEPH FEARON,
No. 93, Walnut Street,
Philadelphia.

September 10, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

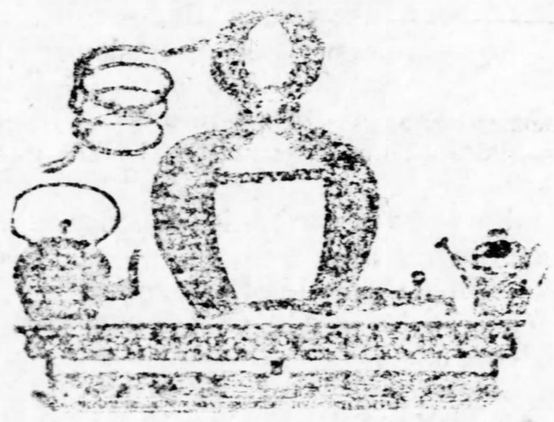
Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

Just Received

AT

The Storage and Commission Warehouse,
of the subscriber—

60 Boxes Chocolate
24 Bags best green Coffee
Young hyson and hyson skin Teas
Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice
French Brandy and Holland Gin
Mustard by the dn. or box containing 6 dozen bottles.

All which will be sold low for Cash or Notes at 60 *and* 90 *days.*

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1808. tf.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, an assortment of
LEATHER,
Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.

WM. GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

J. LINTON,

TAYLOR.

Corner of Market and Second Streets.

GRATEFUL to his friends and customers for their past favors, he respectfully solicits the continuance of the same—Anxious to merit it, his friends may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable manner.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 6, 1808, eow7t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed MR. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

The following
Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

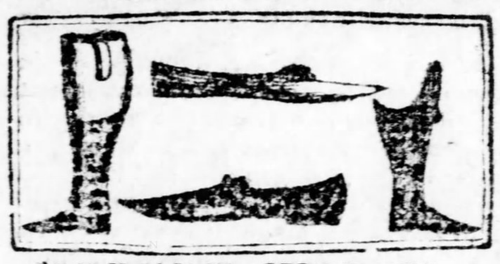
In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the second class of the Pittsburgh Church Lottery, have appointed William Wusthoff, one of the clerks, to settle the books of said Lottery. Therefore, all those who bought Tickets on credit, and those who had Tickets put into their hands for sale, are requested to call on the said Wm. Wusthoff, at the Post-Office in Pittsburgh, and settle their accounts, that we may be enabled to pay the prizes. All debts due said Lottery on the first of November next, will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JONN JOHNSTON
JOHN WILKINS, } Com'rs,

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,
Justices Blanks,
Of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

New Medical and Drug Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DOCTOR DAWSON

HAS opened a *Medical and Drug Store* in the new brick house adjoining the Sun Tavern, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh: where he has for sale, a general and complete assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, Horse Phlemes, Spring and Plain Lancets, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Perfumery, &c.* of the latest importations, which being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

DOCTOR DAWSON has received a medical education in Ireland, and attended at the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, since his arrival in the United States.

From his experience in hospitals, and in private practice, as a physician and surgeon, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may please to consult him:—He has devoted much time to the *investigation* and *cure* of the *diseases peculiar to women and children.*

☞ *Practitioners of physic will find it worth their attention to purchase from him, as his drugs and medicines are of the very best descriptions.*

TO

Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufucture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for their past favors, and likewise informs them, that he has just received a handsome supply of the most

Fashionable Cloths, Cassimers, Moleskin and Silk Waistcoating.

Those who wish to employ him, may rely on having their work done in the latest London fashion, and neatest manner.—Orders from his customers at a distance, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD.
Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions for *Ladies' Habits, Great Coats, Peleeces, Spencers*, &c. tf.

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable public house, long known by the name of Reed's Tavern, sign of the *Buck*, within twenty steps of the court house, on the west side of the public square, in Pittsburgh. The house is in perfect, good repair, with a large stable, and a good well of water opposite the door. Possession may be had on the 1st of October, and the terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BOYD.

July 25, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.